CORSO DI INGLESE SU COMPUTER

ComputerEnglish & COMMUNICATION TASKS

C64

Lezione 30

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Beatrice d'Este
su licenza
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COMPUTER ENGLISH & COMMUNICATION TASKS

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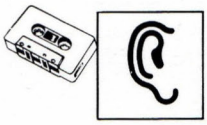
Listening

a Listen to Giorgio talking to Miss Bennet about his holiday in London. While listening look at the table below and underline only the adjectives and phrases Giorgio uses to talk about London, the weather, the food, the people.



LONDON	WEATHER	FOOD	PEOPLE
dirty	changeable	tasty	reserved
clean	fair	not varied	unfriendly
untidy	not too cold in winter	nasty	rude
tidy	not too warm in summer	healthy	friendly

b Use the adjectives and phrases to write a few notes on Giorgio's impressions. Start like this:

Giorgio says that London _____ .

LANGUAGE WORK

LW1

I must pay a visit to my sister. = Devo far visita a mia sorella.

What does Miss Bennet say? = Che cosa dice la signorina Bennet?

She says (that) she must pay a visit to her sister. = Dice che deve far visita a sua sorella.

Il discorso indiretto è sempre introdotto da verbi come **say** e **tell** = dire, **answer** = rispondere, ecc. e dalla congiunzione **that**, che viene però spesso omessa.

Quando il verbo che introduce il discorso indiretto (**say**, **tell**, etc.) è al tempo presente, non avviene alcun cambiamento nel tempo del verbo, ma avvengono cambiamenti nei pronomi personali, negli aggettivi possessivi e nei pronomi possessivi.

I verbi **say** e **tell** corrispondono ambedue al verbo italiano **dire**, ma **tell** si usa soltanto quando è seguito da un nome o da un pronome.

Example:

He's **saying** (that) he's cold.

He's **telling John** (that) he's cold.

He's **telling him** (that) he's cold.

Tutte le frasi seguenti sono in discorso indiretto. Scrivi le frasi corrispondenti in discorso diretto.

Example: Peter is saying that he's cold.

I'm cold.

1. Tim says that he must leave tomorrow.
2. Mrs Cooper says that she has got a headache.
3. Barbara is telling Chris that she wants to go to the cinema.
4. A policeman is telling Mike he can't play football in the park.
5. Tim is telling Miss Bennet that he won't forget to lock the doors.
6. Carol says she will tidy up her room.
7. Sue and Barbara say that they saw Chris with a blonde yesterday afternoon.
8. Peter and Carol are telling Tim they can play in their room.
9. They say they want to speak to your brother.

LW2

Switch on the light. = Accendi la luce.

Peter told Carol to switch on the light. = Peter disse a Carol di accendere la luce.

Don't play football. = Non giocare a pallone.

John told Mike not to play football. = John disse a Mike di non giocare a pallone.

Can you turn off the tap, please? = Puoi chiudere il rubinetto, per favore?

Mr Cooper asked Mrs Cooper to turn off the tap. = Il signor Cooper chiese alla signora Cooper di chiudere il rubinetto.

Please, don't come home too late. = Per favore, non venire a casa troppo tardi.

Mrs Cooper asked John not to come too late. = La signora Cooper chiese a John di non venire a casa troppo tardi.

Gli ordini e le richieste vengono riportati in discorso indiretto rispettivamente con i verbi **tell** e **ask**.

Nel discorso indiretto il verbo è all'infinito. Se la frase è negativa in discorso diretto il verbo va all'infinito negativo nel discorso indiretto.

Riscrivi le seguenti frasi usando **told** o **asked**.

Examples: don't break the vase. (Mrs Wilde / John).

Mrs. Wilde told John not to break the vase.

Can you close the door, please? (Peter / Carol).

Peter asked Carol to close the door.

U40

1. Can you switch on the light, please? (Mr Wilde / Mrs Wilde).
2. Do your homework. (Mrs Cooper / John).
3. Don't play football in the road. (A policeman / Mike).
4. Can you pass the sugar, please? (Giorgio / Miss Bennet).
5. Don't drive so fast, please. (Barbara / Chris).
6. Remember to lock the front door. (Miss Bennet / Giorgio).
7. Don't break the teapot. (Mrs Kelly / Janet).
8. Don't forget to water the flowers, please. (Miss Bennet / Tim).

LW3

Who are they? = Chi sono?
What is Tim asking John? = Che cosa sta chiedendo Tim a John?
He's asking who they are. = Sta chiedendo chi sono.

Una domanda in discorso diretto viene riportata in discorso indiretto introducendola in genere con i verbi **ask** e **want to know**. Bisogna fare attenzione all'ordine delle parole che, nel discorso indiretto, è uguale a quello delle affermazioni.

Se la domanda in discorso diretto inizia con una parola interrogativa (**who**, **what**, **where**, **when**, etc.), questa serve da collegamento con i verbi **ask** e **want to know**.

Le domande cui si può rispondere con un **sì** o un **no** sono collegate ad **ask** e **want to know** da **if** = se.

Is Giorgio Italian? = Giorgio è italiano?
What does Peter want to know? = Che cosa vuol sapere Peter?
He wants to know if Giorgio is Italian. = Vuole sapere se Giorgio è italiano.

Riscrivi le seguenti domande usando **want to know**.

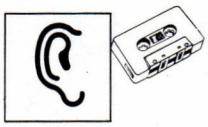
Examples: How many brothers have you got? (Tim / Janet).

Tim wants to know how many brothers Janet has got.

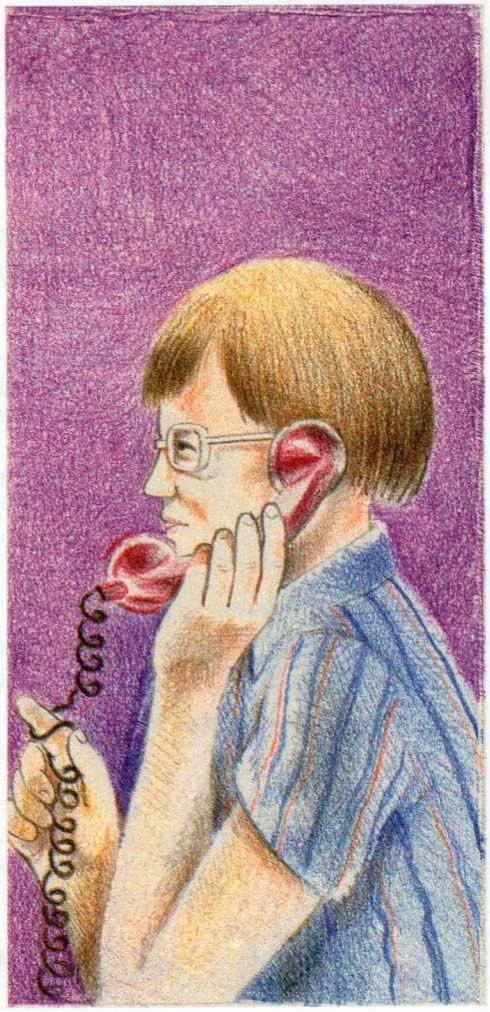
Are they coming on Monday? (Mr Wilde / the Coopers).

Mr. Wilde wants to know if the Coopers are coming on Monday.

1. How much sugar do you put in your coffee? (Miss Bennet / Giorgio).
2. How did you get to the Tower of London? (Tim / Giorgio).
3. Can you ride a bicycle? (Peter / Mike).
4. Do you like English food? (Miss Bennet / Tim).
5. Why are you driving so fast? (Barbara / Chris).
6. Will you go for a walk after dinner? (Mrs Cooper / Mr Cooper).
7. What are you going to do on Friday? (Sue / Barbara).
8. Do you want to go to a pop concert? (Chris / Laura).



MAKING ARRANGEMENTS



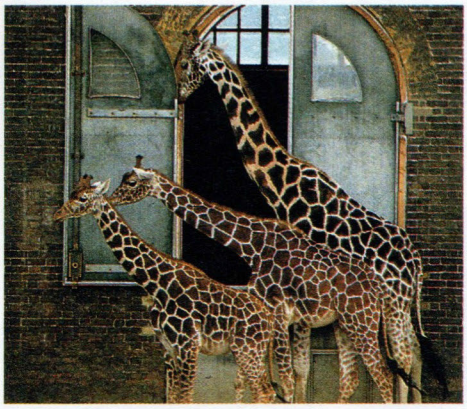
Peter and John are still talking on the telephone.

PETER: Well then? How are we going to Blackheath?
JOHN: We can take the tube to Tower Hill and then a bus to Blackheath.
PETER: Good. And where shall we meet?
JOHN: Let's meet at the tube station.
PETER: Which station? Acton Town?
JOHN: Yes, we have to go on the District Line.
PETER: O.K. What time?
JOHN: Shall we make it 3 o'clock?
PETER: 3 o'clock at the tube station. That's fine. Bye!
JOHN: Bye, bye!

Arrange to meet people

TASK 1

a Read the following dialogue.



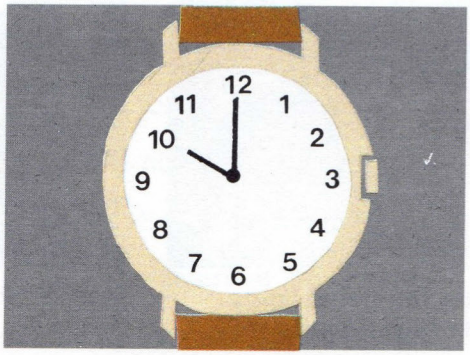
A: Would you like to come to the zoo?
B: Mmm. That sounds great. How do we get there?

A: Let's go by bus.

B: O.K. And where shall we meet?

A: Let's meet at the bus stop.

B: O.K. What time?



A: Shall we make it 10 o'clock?

B: 10 o'clock at the bus stop. That's fine, bye!

A: Bye, bye!

b Look at the pictures on page 360 and invite a friend of yours to go to the seaside / the swimming pool / the theatre. Arrange how to get there, where to meet and when.

Seaside.

Swimming pool.

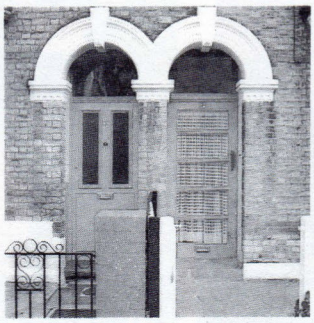
Theatre.

By car.

On foot.

By tube.

By the traffic lights in High Street.



In front of your house.

Outside the tube station.

C Make arrangements to go somewhere in your town.

LANGUAGE WORK

LW1

Let's meet at the bus stop. = Vediamoci alla fermata dell'autobus.
O.K. What time? = Va bene. A che ora?
Shall we make it three o'clock? = Vogliamo fare alle tre?

Shall we... ? (v. anche Unit 39, LW1) si può usare anche per proporre qualcosa. In questo caso corrisponde all'italiano **vogliamo...** ?

Basandoti sulle istruzioni, scrivi un dialogo nel quale Chris invita Barbara ad andare al cinema e prende appuntamento con lei:

CHRIS: _____ Greet Barbara.

BARBARA: _____ Respond to greetings.

CHRIS: _____ Ask what Barbara is

_____ doing this evening.

BARBARA: _____ Say you are doing

_____ nothing special.

CHRIS: _____ Invite Barbara to go

_____ to the cinema.

BARBARA: _____ Accept. Ask what is on.

CHRIS: _____ Say there is a good

_____ western at the Odeon.

BARBARA: _____ Say you like westerns.

CHRIS: _____ Arrange to meet Barbara

_____ in front of the cinema.

BARBARA: _____ Say O.K. Ask what time.

CHRIS: _____ Arrange to meet Barbara at half past six.

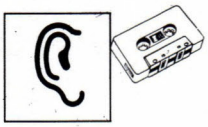
BARBARA: _____ Say O.K. Ask Chris not

_____ to be late.

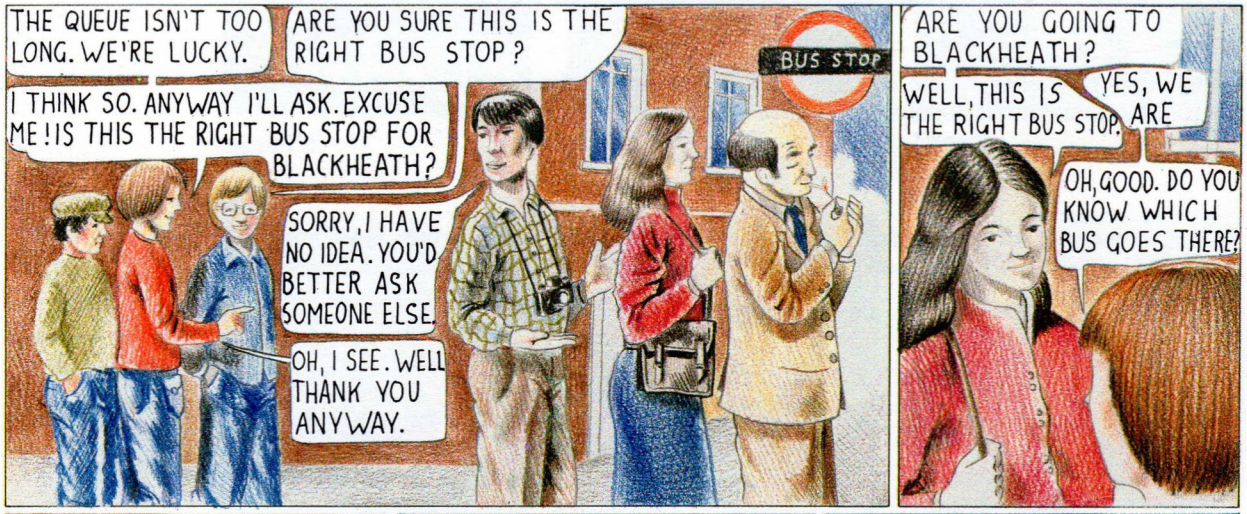
CHRIS: _____ Promise you won't be

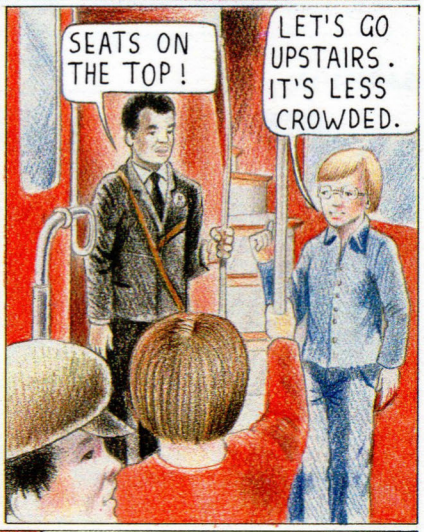
_____ late. Say goodbye.

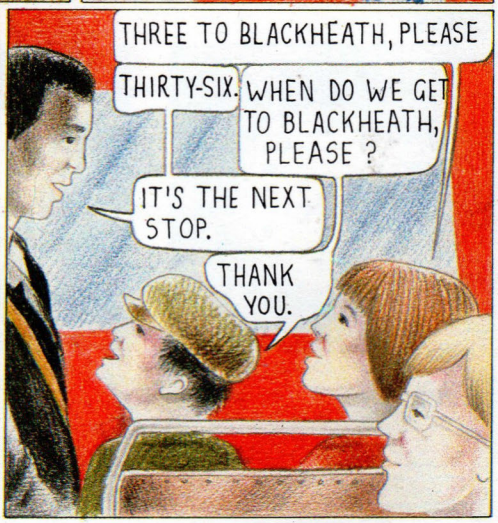
BARBARA: _____ Say goodbye.



TRAVELLING BY BUS







Ask for and give information

TASK 1

BUSES from this stop

8 from **Old Ford**
to **Willesden**

25 from **Becontree Heath**
to **Victoria Station**

73 from **Stoke Newington**
to **Hammersmith**

BUSES from this stop

47 from **Shoreditch**
to **Farnborough**

48 from **London Bridge**
to **Whipps Cross**

133 from **Liverpool Street Station**
to **Streatham Garage**

BUSES from this stop

83 from **Golders Green Station**
to **Hanwell Broadway**

112 from **Finchley**
to **Ealing Broadway**

207 from **Uxbridge**
to **Shepherd's Bush**

BUSES from this stop

14 from **Hornsey Rise**
to **Putney**

19 from **Finsbury Park**
to **Tooting Bee Station**

22 from **Putney Common**
to **Homerton**

BUSES from this stop

27 from **Highgate**
to **Richmond**

28 from **Golders Green Station**
to **Wandsworth**

31 from **Camden Town**
to **Chelsea**

BUSES from this stop

12 from **Norwood Junction**
to **Shepherd's Bush**

136 from **Harrow Weald**
to **South Harrow Station**

171 from **Forest Hill**
to **Tottenham Garage**

Memory game

Look at one of the two rows of bus stop signs for one minute and memorize bus numbers and destinations. Then close the book and try to write down as many bus numbers and destinations as you can.
Score 2 points for every right answer, 0 points if you say you don't know and –2 points for every wrong answer. Ask and answer your questions choosing from the following:

A	B
Excuse me. Is this the right bus stop to... ?	Yes. That's right.
Which bus goes to... ?	No, I'm afraid this isn't the bus stop you want.
Thank you very much.	Sorry, I don't know. / Sorry, I have no idea.
Well. Thank you anyway.	You want a...

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

Reading

Read the following passage and answer the questions on the next page.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES

The London transport system serves an area of nearly 1,800 square kilometres. This means more than 1,600 kilometres of road or rail and employment for more than 60,000 people. Many of these people come from the West Indies, India, and other parts of the Commonwealth. This is the case with many other public services which always need more staff, and new arrivals to the city will often find work with them.

Nearly every house and apartment within the greater London area is served by public transport. A short walk will bring most Londoners to a bus stop, an underground station or a railway station.

The underground (or "tube") has been running under certain parts of London for nearly 100 years. Some of the lines, like the Victoria line, were built in the 1970s, and a new one, the Jubilee line, started operations in 1980. With this system Londoners and visitors can easily travel across the city avoiding traffic congestion.

The red double-decker buses offer a much wider choice of routes and, from the top deck, a splendid view of the city.

The National Health Service in Britain offers the public a range of medical and social services that sometimes surprise visitors. Doctors make daily house visits to sick patients; home nurses, midwives and social workers look after those in need. Ambulances are provided free in an emergency, and an overseas visitor suddenly taken ill on holiday will be cared for in hospital without charge.

The police force and fire brigade also provide unusual services besides their normal jobs. A child caught in iron railings, a cat stuck in a tree, both may bring the fire brigade to their rescue. A house-owner who has lost his front door keys may call on the police to help him enter his home.

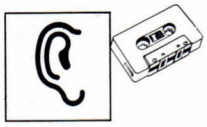
In the early morning you can hear the clink of milk bottles, as the milkman delivers milk and dairy produce to the doorstep. And soon comes the whistle of the paper-boy as he does his rounds on a bicycle, delivering newspapers through letter-boxes for pocket money before going to school.

Another early morning figure is the postman with his sack of mail. In certain parts of London where high block of flats have been built, he walks miles every day delivering letters to each individual door.

At night and in the early hours the unseen jobs get done. The streets are swept and washed in preparation for another busy day, and another pile of litter.

The easiest and cheapest way to see a lot of London in a little time is to take a bus. If you are at a request stop remember to hail the bus when it arrives.

1. Where do many of the employees on London Transport come from?
2. Is it easy to find a job in the public services?
3. Why?
4. Can you list 3 means of transport which operate in the London Transport System?
5. What is the advantage of the underground?
6. What are the advantages of the double-decker buses?
7. What does the National Health Service offer?
8. Must overseas visitors pay for medical treatment?
9. Who can you ask for help if you have lost your front door key?
10. Can you name all the people who do public services early in the morning?



I THINK IT'S EXCITING!

Sei sicuro di aver capito bene il dialogo che si riferisce al LISTENING di pag. 348? Riascoltalo seguendo la trascrizione riportata qui sotto.

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

Listening (p. 348)

Testo della registrazione

Listen to the recording. A guide is showing some tourists round London. Write down the places of interest named and guess which of the tours in your book the tourists are following.

Guide:
"Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Welcome on board the coach... I'm Glenda Silverstone and I'll be your guide for today... The tour will take three hours, so we'll be back at about one o'clock. We're going to the Houses of Parliament first and then to Trafalgar Square... If you like, you can follow the route on your maps. So, off we go... And now, ladies and gentlemen, in front of you, on the left... The Houses of Parliament with Big Ben... that building on the right is Westminster Abbey... poets and writers are buried there and all the kings and queens of England have been crowned in it... Now we are going along Whitehall and in a few minutes we'll reach Trafalgar Square... Here we are... Trafalgar Square is a memorial to Lord Nelson who won the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. Nelson's column is right in the middle of the square... er... And that white building on the right is the National Gallery... As you probably know, it's in Trafalgar Square that Londoners gather for mass meetings and festivities. There's the fountain where they jump in on New Year's Eve...
Now we are in the Mall, and the beautiful park on your left is St. James's Park... And here you are... Buckingham Palace. The home of the Queen... but today the Queen is not in the Palace because there is no Royal Standard on top of the Palace... er... When the Queen is at Buckingham Palace, the Royal Standard is always there... You can see the guardsmen in their uniforms. Now we stop here because, in a few minutes, at half past eleven, you'll see the "Changing of the Guard". It takes place every morning, as you know... ».